Amnaements.

ACADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. - Industria

AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Merchant of Venice. BIJOU THRATRE-2 and 8-Later On. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Hamlet. CASINO-8-The Drum Major.

PALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Great Unknown. DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE- 8:20 Minstrels.

EDEN MUSEE-WAX Tableaus.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:10 - Mignon. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Our Flat. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Aunt Jack. METHOPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Testimonial

Theodore Thomas. NRW PARK THEATRN-2 and 8-McKenna's Fliritation NIBLO'S GARDEN-2-Roger La Honte. 8-The Lady

PALMER'S THEATRE-8-David Garrick. PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Shenandoah STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Seven Agea. STAR THEATRE—8—The Rivals. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Variety. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-Helen TH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Ben-My-Chree. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Monte Cristo. TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Sir Henry James continued his speech for "The Times" before the Parnell Commission. Emperor William conferred the decoration of the Hohenzollerns upon the Sultan of Turkey. The Prince of Wales received an ovation in Alexandria on his return from Cairo. ==== Seventeen firms have conceded the demands of the London lightermen. - The City of Paris broke the eastern ocean record made by herself.

Domestic .- The Democratic plurality in New-Nork State is about 18,000; the vote for Governor in Ohio was close and the election of Governor Foraker was in doubt, though the remainder === Brackett (Rep.) has been = The result of the election 10,000 majority. in New-Jersey is in doubt. === The Democrats carried Virginia for McKinney for Governor by probably 25,000 majority. Boyer (Rep. for State Treasurer has between 60,000 and 70,000 majority in Pennsylvania, The International delegates watched the voting in

City and Suburban .- The election in this city resulted in a victory for the Tammany ticket with the possible exception of Judge Gildersleeve, who, It is thought, may have been beaten by James Fitzgerald; Mayor Chapin was re-elected in Brooklyn. = The Princeton football team defeated Columbia by a score of 71 to 0. - Winners at Elizabeth: Badge, Fordham, Tulla Blackburn, King Crab, Heyday and Glendale.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 45.

A sound decision has been rendered by Judge Prendergast, of Chicago, in the case of a violation of the election law relating to primaries. He says that offences against the election laws when primaries are concerned are not "trivial matters." "The time has come when the decent element of the community has decided that fraud and trickery in election matters must be stamped out." Such sentiments as that are sure of general public approval. We may not agree with Judge Prendergast in regarding "fraud at primary elections as of more importance than at the election proper," but we must all applaud a Judge who sets his face resolutely against election frauds of all kinds.

A number of important meetings relating to the World's Fair are to be held this week, including one of the Board of Governors of the Bloomingdale Asylum, to decide whether their property shall be given up for Exposition purposes. That meeting will take place to-day, and its action, as will be readily seen, may have an important bearing upon the availability of the proposed site. The meetings of the Committee on Site and of the General Committee to-morrow ought to be decisive on one or two points as to which prolonged doubt will be damaging, if not disastrous. The assembling of Congress is less than a month away, and if this city is to be in position to present her claims with anything approaching convincing force, there is not a moment to be lost.

The trial of the Australian ballot system in Massachusetts yesterday lent uncommon interest to the election in that State. It will be extremely gratifying to all the advocates of ballot reform in New-York to read in this morning's dispatches that the new system worked like a charm in the old Bay State. Despite the objections raised by Governor Hill and Company to the "mongrel foreign" idea, there was every reason to believe that the Americans would readily adopt the new plan and adapt themselves to it. This is the case. The bugaboo which so alarmed the Governor proves to have had no existence. The votes in Massachusetts were deposited rapidly and easily and with little friction on even the first trial of the new ballot law. In one case seventeen ballots were voted in ten minutes, and in another thirteen in the same time. The average, however, was tensiderably lower, more than a minute being usually consumed by each voter. The secret- to politics. The proportion of citizens who are

large scale. It is an unequivocal success. How no private gain, is very much larger in the much longer will Governor Hill stand as a Republican party than in the ranks of the Dem-

THE ELECTIONS.

The Republican party holds its own. spite of the apathy usual in a year following a to support themselves at the public expense. Presidential victory, in spite of peculiar advantages in some States which gave the Democrats the utmost hope of important victories, in spite of the embarrassment and weakness which distribution of patronage always causes at first, the Republican party holds every State in which it succeeded last year on its State ticket, and in comparison with 1887, the preceding "off" year, has made some gains. ought to have done a great deal better. The returns make it plain that victories of lasting importance were really within its reach. But it has failed to keep down Democratic majorities, largely fraudulent, in a few cities, and thus has lost the benefit of handsome Republican gains in many counties. The result is that the Democratic assault has been repulsed, though made with high hopes and peculiar opportunities; the Republican ascendancy is nowhere broken, and the evidence shows that public confidence in the party and its new Administration is not diminished.

The State of New-York has not done its part creditably. There are handsome Republican gains in some counties, but losses in others, and the heavy Democratic majority of over 62,000 in this city has not been met by corresponding Republican majorities elsewhere. The Republicans have lost some Assemblymen, and gained two Senators, so that they hold a working majority in both branches of the Legislature. But the Democratic State ticket is elected, its worst and most objectionable candidates, as well as those of untainted record. On the head of the ticket the majority appears to be about the same that it was two years ago, but on two of the candidates it will probably be considerably smaller. No adequate work appears to have been done to prevent illegal voting in this or some other cities, and the need of ballot reform is more than ever evident.

The returns as yet are by no means satisfactory, but they indicate that in the sharpest of all the year's contests, that in Ohio, the Republicans have gained a most creditable victory. They claim Governor Foraker's election, with a Republican Legislature to sustain him and to fill the place of Mr. Payne in the United States Senate. The assault upon Governor Foraker has been so savage, and the Democratic confidence of success in that State has been so great, that the Republican triumph there is especially significant. It indicates that the unblushing frauds, by which a Democratic Senator was chosen from Ohio six years ago, have not been forgotten by the people. It indicates that the voters still have confidence in the National policy of that party which has so long depended upon Ohio in every great emergency, and not in vain. In Massachusetts the Democrats have another lesson as to the folly of running freetrade candidates in the heavy losses which are reported in some localities. In general, the State stands firm in the Republican faith, and it is satisfactory to note that the trial of the Australian voting system resulted in complete success. All parties appear to be entirely satisfied with the system thus far; no difficulty was found in its practical working; and the Republicans win with the fairest election ever held in the State.

The returns from Virginia show how Demcrats win their victories, also. The arbitrary changes of registration lists by partisan officials, at the rate of a thousand or more in a single town, of which dispatches have given full accounts, warned the country that not even General Mahone, with his strong body of white supporters, would be able to secure a free vote or an honest count in Virginia. Accordingly. of the Republican ticket was thought to the returns indicate that heavy majorities were piled up against him in the counties over which ed Governor in Massachusetts by about the Democrats have entire control, while thouporters were disfranchised. Massachusetts has contrasted with Virginia before, but perhaps never to better advantage.

In New-Jersey a Democratic victory has been generally expected ever since it became knawn that arrangements had been made, by fraudulent registration, to add several thousand to the lillegal vote in Jersey City alone. But General Grubb has made some splendid gains, not in his own county only, but in others, and if Newark and Jersey City had done as well, there would have been a remarkable triumph. No definite information is yet obtained as to the Legislature, which was supposed to have been made surely and hopelessly Democratic by the gerrymander of the last shameless session, but there is reason to believe that the Republicans

have gained the State Senate. Republican apathy has suffered Democratic frauds to prevail. The returns are contradictory. and handsome gains in some localities alternate with heavy losses, but the main fact is that Republicans have not polled anywhere near their full vote. Here and there they have ichieved victories of no mean local consequence. But it was entirely possible for them to sweep the North and gain Virginia, and they have not done either. The returns are full enough to show that Democratic pluralities in disputed States are overwhelmingly outnumbered by the greet army of Republican stay-athomes. Years may pass before the Republicans will have such another opportunity to make the Nation's prosperity sure and splendid, as they had yesterday morning. A day's neglect will cost them months of hard work hereafter, and, unfortunately, will cost the country something also. When so much has been gained, or held against odds, with so little effort and so great a loss through the apathy of individuals, the party has reason for encouragement, it is true. But it ought also to remember that decisive opportunities come not often to those who neglect them, and that more carnest and thorough work will be necessary hereafter.

THE VICTORY OF TAMMANY HALL, Tammany yesterday won an overwhelming victory over its opponents in the election of local candidates. This result was due to two obvious causes: first, the apathy and indifference of a great many Republicans who failed to register, and who did little or nothing to support their party in this contest; second, the treachery and the mercenary nature of the rank and file of the County Democracy, who were bought in hordes by Tammany bribes. Perhaps it was not surprising that Republicans failed to display that zeal and energy which would have been effective in overcoming the tyrannical and domineering faction which has taken possession of the city government. In the year after the tremendous strain and heat of a Presidential campaign there is sure to be a reaction, and if there are no candidates of great popularity and extended reputation ap-

serious proportions in the Republican party. The local Democratic factions are chiefly made up of men who expect to enrich themselves in one way or another by giving attention

for such offices as the Governorship or the

Mayoralty, this reaction invariably takes on

stumbling-block in its way in the Empire State? ocrats. Hence it can easily be understood that in campaigns of comparatively minor importance the Republicans will not turn out in such force or labor with such diligence as the Demo-In cratic self-seekers, who are trying every year

There is little that can be considered consolatory or cheering in the outlook for municipal government and city affairs generally with practically the whole administration surrendered to the greedy and unscrupulous grasp of Tammany. This calamity would not have come upon the metropolis, however, but for the corrupt character of most of the minor ward leaders and their followers in the County Democracy. From the very start of this organization the ranks of its voters were made up of the most unscrupulous, degraded and pernicious elements of the Democracy of this city. Its chiefs felt compelled in this campaign, however, to present to the suffrages of this community men of high character, who deserved the support of the taxpayers in preference to the nominees of Tammany Hall. But the union ticket, good as it was, was deserted and betrayed in the most shameful manner by the Hessians of the County Democracy. While the foremost leaders of that organization no doubt acted honestly and tried to elect the union ticket, Tammany, by the free expenditure of the plunder pillaged from the city treasury, by means of sinecures and extravagant expenditure of all sorts, succeeded in purchasing the votes of many thousands who had previously acted with the organization of which Maurice J. Power is the acknowledged "boss." One of the conspicuous and memorable lessons of this local election is that it is never safe to trust so unprincipled and debased an element as that which composes a large part of the voting strength of the County Democracy.

RESULTS IN BROOKLYN.

The Republicans in Brooklyn have fought brave fight against ring and gang, and have no ground for discouragement in the general results. They have reduced the Democratic majority of last year by over 3,000. This they have done in a hotly contested election, with a heavy vote polled in the city and county towns. They have elected two of the three State Senators, and probably four Assemblymen, Birkett in the IIId District increasing a majority always large.

Tremendous pressure was brought to bear by the Democratic machine and the grog-shops to compass the re-election of Mayor Chapin. His political future hung upon his retention of the office, which he hoped to make a mountingblock for springing into the saddle as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. His efficient services in multiplying opportunities for contract jobbery and gang pickings had commanded the benevolent appreciation of his masters, McLaughlin and Shevlin, and they had done everything in their power to keep him where he would be most useful to them and to the least reputable elements of the Democratic party in Brooklyn. As a candidate for reelection he has exhausted all his talents for dissimulation in artificial explanations of the increased tax-rate, and has industriously courted popularity by dancing with street-car conductors, assisting in laying cornerstones for churches, and in bidding in all directions for votes. At midnight the returns, while incomplete, indicate his re-election by an increased majority. Colonel Baird has received, however, loyal support, and the Republican party has no cause to be disheartened by its failure to elect him in a canvass wherein money was lavishly and unscrupulously used on the Democratic side.

The tax-rate will now be speedily announced, the municipal mathematicians bracing up after election. Taxpayers will have to grin and bear it, grimly wondering how high it will be another year.

REPUBLICAN PURPOSES.

The replies elicited from Republican Congressmen by THE TRIBUNE's inquiries have attracted the attention of both parties throughout the country. Democratic comments in both cases betray the chronic vice of that partyits inability to deal with an issue on its merits without an attempt to misrepresent it in the spirit of the demagogue. To an honest man it is entirely possible to speak of an effort to encourage commerce by securing better foreign mail service without calling it "an attempt to waste the surplus in subsidies."

It was not to be expected that all Republicans would be of exactly the same mind about every detail of tariff revision. But the replies were surprising in that they indicated a closer agreement as to all essential points than most persons had anticipated. When eighty-six out of ninety-three members replying express their substantial agreement with the Tariff bill passed by the Senate at the last session, it is evident that unanimity of action will not be difficult. Although there are some points which need modification, and members may not at first agree about the changes desired, no great difficulty is likely to arise if so large a number of members appreciate the valuable features of the measure, and resolve that they will suffer no disagreement about minor points to defeat them For these vital features of the bill are designed and in the main admirably calculated, to stimulate home industries to a new and unexampled prosperity, to close undefended gaps through which foreigners have found entrance to deprive American producers of their market, and to clear away a great number of ambiguities and contradictions which have made the revision of 1883 unsatisfactory.

There is more agreement of opinion than was expected, also, regarding the reduction of the Internal Revenue. Perhaps it is at this point that most caution may be needed, because the hasty desire of many voters to get rid of the only taxes which the people feel might easily lead to mistakes that could not be remedied. The surplus in the Treasury was never as large as was pretended by Mr. Cleveland, when he was trying to drive the country to abandon protective duties. It is not as large now as it formerly was, because of more lavish expenditures begun when Democratic appropriations had been approved by Mr. Cleveland, because of larger pension rolls and heavier out lays in constructing a new navy. Any proper revision of the tariff, moreover, will cut off considerable revenue now derived from heavy importations which deprive American producers of their means of support. There is more unanimity, apparently, in favor of a repeal of the tobacco tax than regarding other changes of the Internal Revenue, and that reduction, at least, could certainly be made with safety.

No less than seventy-five members replying were in favor of the control of Congressional elections by the National Government, while four were opposed, questioning the efficacy of pealing to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens any legislation to that end, and fourteen were non-committal. Probably it may be taken for granted that every Republican member of Congress would deem it his sacred duty to vote for such a measure if he could be satisfied that it would insure free and fair elections. The difficulty here is to devise the best means of attaining that protection for the rights of citizens

is bound to give. It may fairly be inferred that, if seventy-five capable men have recognized the duty and necessity, there will not be wanting some who have searched for proper

methods with success. In connection with the visit of delegates to the American Congress, the great unanimity of Republican members respecting improvement of the foreign mail service is most gratifying. With eighty-three members unqualifiedly favoring liberal appropriations for that purpose, and only eight dissenting as to the best mode of reaching the desired end, there is little room to doubt that the House will pass some measure to restore American commerce. It is satisfactory to know, also, that no Democratic Postmaster-General will have the power this year to nullify an act of Congress, as Mr. Vilas did four years ago with the approval of President Cleveland. This year measures calculated to promote the Nation's prosperity will be executed by President Harrison and Postmaster-General Wanamaker as zealously as they can be enacted by Republicans in Congress.

THE NILE PROBLEM SOLVED.

The text of Stanley's letter to Mr. Mackinnon shows that he has succeeded in clearing up another, and apparently the last, of the Nile mysteries. His line of retreat from the Albert Nyanza led directly toward Muta Nzige and thence southeasterly to the Victoria Nyanza. His march has enabled him to trace the connection between the Albert Nyanza and Muta Nzige, to which he has assigned the name of Albert Edward Nyanza, and thus to locate definitely a second source of the White Nile corresponding to the Victoria Nyanza. The Albert Nyanza is practically a storage reservoir, into which are emptied the waters of the Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Edward Nyanza. Each of the southern lakes whose northern shores touch the Equator is connected by tortuous outlets with the third lake, whence flows the White Nile toward Khartoum and the Blue Nile. As the absence of any connection between Lake Tanganyika and Muta Nzige has been proved by Livingstone, Cameron and Stanley himself, the sources of the Nile are now indisputably ascer-

The Victoria Nyanza was first seen by Captain Speke in 1858, subsequently identified by him in 1862 as one of the sources of the Nile. and circumnavigated and surveyed by Stanley in 1875. The Albert Nyanza was discovered in 1864 by Sir Samuel Baker, who reached one of its southernmost bays after fighting his way through Unyoro. He was induced by the natives to believe that the lake extended southward for hundreds of miles. He wrote a lette to Livingstone in 1873, asserting that Albert and Tanganyika were undoubtedly one and the same lake. Stanley in 1875, after ingratiating himself in King Mtesa's favor, obtained an army of 2,000 warriors to accompany him as an escort from the Victoria Nyanza to the Albert Nyanza. After marching without molestation through Unyoro and Gambaragara he reached an arm of what he supposed to be the Albert Nyanza. To this he gave the name of Beatrice Gulf, and then retreated with his army without making any explorations or surveys. Mtesa's swaggering general was frightened by reports which he received of signs of resistance among the natives, and the explorer was compelled to return to the Nyanza, whence he passed rapidly with his own followers to Tanganyika and then descended the Congo to the Atlantic. On his maps at that time Albert was represented as a long lake with Beatrice Gulf in the centre. Gessi contradicted him speedily by completing the survey of the Albert Nyanza, and showing that it only extended a little way beyond the point where Sir Samuel Baker first caught aight of its waters; and Captain Mason subsequently proved that Beatrice Gulf was an arm of a separate lake known as Muta Nzige. Stanley in 1875 had not approached Albert Lake, but an unknown body of water, ranking with Victoria Lake in dignity as one of the sources of the Nile.

Emin explored the southern quarter of Lake Albert in vain for a tributary connecting the second lake with it; but Stanley as he first approached the Nyanza at the end of his terrible forest march clearly descried the river stretching from the blue mountains like a silver snake. That river he followed after reaching the lake the third time and learning of the imprisonment of Emin and the disasters which had overtaken the Government of the Equatorial Provinces during his absence. It led him along the bases of snow-capped mountains until he reached the Equator and Usongora and Unyampaka, the final stages of his fantastic march fourteen years before with Mtesa's army. This time he had leisure for completing the work which he had then set out to accomplish, and one of the results of his southward march is the vielding up of the last secret of the old problem of the ource of the Nile. This is only a meagre compensation for the disastrous termination a year ago of Emin's fortunes at Wadelai, of which stanley's letter bears the first decisive account. for Osman Digna's report of that transaction after having been generally discredited is now partly corroborated by the explorer himself.

EVERYWHERE AND NOWHERE

Nothing could be more superfluous than to say that the supposed murderer, Tascott, is the most found man in this country. For nearly two weary cars now each day has had its Tascott, and some days two or three of him have been dragged out. These were good days for Tascotts. Nothing in the istory of the country ever before approached it. Nor has two years constant finding him seemed to reduce him at all-he is to-day as numerous as at the first. Other enterprises may fail, other in dustries languish, but the great business of finding Tascott never stops. He is found all through the day, and when darkness shuts down electric light, gas, kerosene, tallow candles and the sense of touch are resorted to, and the great work goes bravely on through the long night.

When the crime was first discovered nearly two ears ago, it was only natural that many arrests should follow. But people looked for a falling off which has never come. Yesterday he was found in California; to-day he is dragged to light in Maine : to-morrow some enterprising detective will clap his hands on him at Florida Keys He has been discovered in the hamlet and in the metropolis, in the country and in the city; no county is without a Tascott, and some of them have a collection of twenty-five or thirty of him. He was even found in Philadelphia but a few days ago, while Oshkosh has quantities of him, and Deaver reports her population as 75,000 whites, 2,000 Chinamen and 130 Tascotts. Nor is it onfined to this country; he is reported in Engand, and Australian dispatches speak of his being found in the colonies. Our South American dele gates say that he is well known there, and the weary fakir beyond the distant Tigris struggles to the missionary station dragging Tascott behind him by the beard. Last summer, when the Thetis was on the north shore of Alaska, Esquimaux from the interior came to the ice-locked steamer, and with strange signs and uncouth words, explained that they couldn't get a Tascott with gold in his front teeth, but that they had one with amalgam filling, and offered to throw off half the reward on And this leads us to note the development which | the aid of the United States Congress. that account.

has taken place in Tascott. At first he was a young man with gold filling in his front teeth, and many young men who were so unfortunate as to have gold in their front teeth had them extracted, so that they could keen out of jail part

ballot system has now been put to the test on a only anxious for the public welfare, and seek and of civilized society which the Government of the time and attend to business. But now lynx-eyed and intelligent detective now makes little distinction between the stripling and the graybeard; he prefers a man-with gold in his teeth if he can get him, but if he can't, he will take one without a tooth in his head. The sagnejous police officer creeps into the Capitol at Washington and inspects the front teeth of the Speaker of the House, and then goes out and attempts to establish the fact that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court is a good billiard player and has a scar on his left arm. An amateur detective in Missouri arrested his grandfather and sent his photograph to Chicago for identification, while the caief of police of Sandy Bar, Ohio, came in a few weeks ago and gave himself up and said he was Tascott, and there was no use of trying to conceal it any longer.

To any one interested in studying the peculiar influence of prospective money on the intelligent and clear-headed sleuth-hounds of the law, the Tascott case offers a peculiarly inviting opportunity. Had the family of the murdered man been unable to offer any reward, it is probable that a more or less spasmodic attempt would have been made to find the criminal, and then the family would have been informed, substantially, that such things were liable to happen in the best regulated cities, and the best thing they (the family) could do would be to go home and trust in Providence and keep their basement doors locked. But a reward of \$50,000 was offered, and forthwith every police officer in the land went out and arrested all the men the local jail would hold, and then identified them at his leisure.

The reader has not forgotten, of course, that it is primarily the city of Chicago that is making the fruitless search for the illusive Tascott. Chicago is beginning another weary hunt after an even more phantasmal object than Tascott. We refer to the World's Fair. After a three-year search her detectives will find it in New-York. And there will be no hope of getting a requisition.

SOUTH AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

Important measures recently proposed or already decreed by some South American Governments tend to show that they are thinking of developing the natural riches of their respective countries, in order to meet an expected increase in their trade with their "older sister" of the North. The Government of Brazil, apropos of its ordinance cancelling a convention made with Italian contractors of immigration, has expressed its views in regard to that question. It says that the immigration service must not have the character of a mercantile speculation. It must consist principally in carrying out the following objects: To organize in the centres of European emigration, nainly in Italy, commissioners for a methodical, active and conscientious propaganda; to furnish information strictly correct respecting all subjects of interest to the would-be emigrant, and to pay the latter's passage and locate him in lands enjoying undoubted fertility and means of transportation for his products. Meanwhile, the Brazilian Government has informed the Governments of Europe that though foreigners are not obliged to exhibit a passport when coming to the country, they cannot leave it without exhibiting one. Consequently it will be proper for emigrants to Brazil to provide themselves with all necessary documents, in order to obtain a passport from their respectlve Consuls, in case they wish to leave the South

American Empire. Measures of a similar nature are under disassion by the Government of Uruguay, in regard to the official establishment of emigration bureaus abroad. But the emigrant, before being allowed to land at Montevideo, or other ports of the Oriental Republic (Uruguay) will have to now a certificate issued by the Consular agents of that Republic, testifying as to his intentions and his "good conduct." Such a certificate can be issued also by the authorities of the immigrant's native country. His personal property, tools, furniture, etc., will be landed duty free, and he will be furnished with free board and lodging during one week at the emigration hotel, rented by the State. His passage money will be advanced him, reimbursable in two years and a half, by semi-annual payments of 20 per cent. The introduction in the country of immigrants sick, nendicant, or over sixty years of age, is forbidden, unless they accompany a family composed of at least four suitable persons. These latter restrictions are precisely similar to those which exist in the United States. There is no doubt that immigration, mainly from Central and Southern Europe, which is already so considerable in the Atlantic States of South America, will be still more increased, and also rendered more efficacious and profitable through the efforts so energetically and so wisely made by the Governments of those

To Messrs. Wemple and Tabor: You might paste this sentiment in your respective hats: Tis not in mortals to command defeat. They may do more-deserve it.

Now that the election is over it is in order to push the work of securing money for the Washington Memorial Arch. It is hoped to key the cornerstone on April 30 of next year. That would be a most appropriate date. Whether laid then or not, it is certain that there will be no needless haste in connection with the matter for political effect, as was true of the Brooklyn arch-not to the credit of certain politicians of our sister city,

The morning after, when the returns are read, how cheap the man feels who left somebody else to do his voting for him.

bring out a large Democratic vote, and the result in this city seems to be of the usual sort as to the State ticket. Then, who has ever imagined that Democratio voters of this city would vote against a man because he was found guilty of law-breaking?

have shown as ready facility in grappling with the vexed question of "professionalism" in interthe vexed question of profession between the expected to dis-collegiate sports as they might be expected to dis-collegiate sports as the sports are the sports as the sports a play in the more academic pursuits embraced in the college curriculum. The most encouraging feature of Monday night's meeting of the college statesmen was the unanimity of spirit expressed in the desire and formulated in the plan to eradicate once and for all time every phase of " professionalism" from the muscular contests in which indergraduates are wont to exercise their brawn is as to the comparative value of the fruit. and brain. With this gratifying decision, that football is not a profession and that " professional" athletes are an anomaly in college sports, football will take its place among the outdoor sports which are reserved for the skill and pluck of the gifted amateur. Thus far the college diplomat is a success. If he can succeed in abolishing the unseemly controversies which are the inevitable accompaniment of the football season, he will have done much to show that college diplomacy is a manipulation of the keys goes, he is a wonder. But branch of knowledge much to be cultivated at the seats of learning. Now let Harvard, Princeton and Yale don their fighting garments and display to their anxious constituencies where the finest kicking, the best rushing and the cleverest sport are cherished!

Let us hoje that next year the voters of this State will have the privilege of voting under the provisions of an intelligent and comprehensive Ballot-Reform law.

The question in Virginia, reduced to its simplest erms, have been merely this; Have Mahone and his friends influence enough to secure the people of that State a free vote and a fair count? At latest advices, there appears some doubt whether even Mahone can enable the people of Virginia to recover their sovereignty and freedom without

All the branches of the city government have the habit of seeking larger appropriations each year than they received the year before. This year there has been one honorable exception in

the case of the Supervisor of "The City Record." who proposes to conduct his department for some \$40,000 less than was appropriated for the current year. No wonder Commissioner Coleman pronounced this "wonderful." The taxpayers, as well as the Tax Commissioner, must have been stonished at the announcement, and they would be delighted to have the same reason for aston ishment several times during the sessions of the Board of Estimate.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur says that though some people assert that the Sunday newspaper is here to stay, he hopes it is here only to go. There is no doubt that "it goes."

The first incineration in the new crematory at Baltimore took place last week. Cremation in this country may be making progress satisfactory to the advocates of that method of disposing of the dead, but to the average observer the progress seems exceedingly slow.

PERSONAL.

At her recent concert in London, Mme. Patts Nicolini is said have appeared with the lightest of brown hair. Whether she wore a wig, or had bleached her raven tresses, is not disclosed.

Mrs. Redfield Proctor will spend most of the winter in the South, nursing her invalid son. In her absence her daughter and her nince, Miss Carey, will preside over the War Secretary's household.

The Russian Emperor as he grows older becomes in appearance more and more a typical Cossack; colours in figure, entirely baid, flat-nosed, and enormound mustached and bearded.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson bade his host of friends at Philadelphia good-by on Sunday last, and on Saturday will sail for Europe.

Mme. Henry Graville announces that the old home of George Sand, Nohant, is now for sale. Mme. Dudewant's bedroom and study still remain exactly as she left them. A monument to Samuel Slater is to be unveiled as

Pawtucket on July 12, 1890, the centennial anni versary of the first operation of cotton-spinning ma-chinery in America, of which machinery Mr. Slater was the maker. Mr. Isaac-beg pardon, "Eizak"-Pitman, the

stenographer and spelling reformer, writes to say that in his opinion "the prezent speling disgetzez our langwaje, hinderz ediukashon, and sujests fols eti-molojiz," which is very sad.

Gabriel Max is not the pleasantest man in the world to interview. When a young Japanese attempted to beard the lion in his den the other day, Max is reported to have said, "Let him visit the devil, but not ne." However, the Jap persevered, although when he knocked at the door the maid-servant said bluntly, Nobody at home." In reply to his assertion that he called by appointment, the servant promised to inquire if her master would receive. The propitious, and in due time the Japanese was ushered nto a cold and bare room. Then suddenly the door opened and Gabriel Max appeared. The painter, who a short, stout man with an unremarkable face, glared at the Jap, and the Jap glared at the painter. said abruptly, "What do you desire?" For a time the Jap was nonplussed, but then he bethought him of the interviewer's most deadly weapon-flattery. It the interviewer's most deadily weapon-flattery. It did not, however, make the slightest impression on Gabriel Max, except that he cut the honeyed words short by saying, "Would you like to see my studies?" They went first into a room containing a number of parrots and monkeys, then through a yard, and so into the studio, which is at the back of the bousa. It was in great disorder; but Max was on the point of starting for his country seat at the Lake of Starnberg. They talked, and then that event happened which all interviewers who are worth their sait experience now and again. The interviewed one thawed. The result was that, instead of a broken tote-a-tote between a shy German and an eagor Japanese, an interesting conversation ensued, which was one of the most curious and animated of the Japis life. He left at 6 with a pressing invitation to return anon.

MUSIC.

THE THOMAS TESTIMONIAL:

There is the promise of a brilliant affair in the inelligence which reaches us concerning the testimonial concert to Theodore Thomas which is to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening. and will number 150 of the best musicians in the city, familiar for years with Mr. Thomas's conducting. Mr. Joseffy will play Schumann's concerto for the planoforte, and the programme is made up of admired compositions. All of the boxes have been sold and there will be a brilliant and representative audience. Following is a list of the box-buyers: PARTERRE TIER.

William Steinway,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
James A. Bostwick,
E. Lauce,
George William Curtis
William Kraus,
Frank Thomson (Phila.),
B. Bachur,
Mrs. Judge Koch,
Felix Krämer,
William C. Schermerker Parke Godwin, F. Francis Hyde, R. Jessup. H. Maghee, Gurnee, Webb, Monroe Davis, Frank Ehret,

FIRST D. D. Van Emburgh, Mrs. Robert N. Taller, F. Von Inten, Levi P. Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, A. R. Parsons, Mrs. W. T. Lusk, Mrs. Florence Clinton Sutre. MAs. Florence Clinton St Eustace Conway, J. M. Lichtenauer, V. S. Fletcher, Charles Wehrham, H. G. Marquand, James S. Inglis, Richard H. Adams, Mrs. J. Blair Seribnen, W. F. Pecher, Mmc. A. C. Mears, Emil Heine, Dr. L. Arcularius E. C. Stanton. Levi P. Advon, George Bliss, Mrs. W. H. Meeker, O. B. Weber, Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, William Klencke, Washington E. Cor H. J. Schaefer, G. B. Haight, N. Stetson, Mrs. George Wood, S. B. Mills, Henry Dazlan, L. Geilfuss,

OTTO HEGNER, PRODIGY.

The little lad who entertained a New-York audience for the second time yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Theatre is surely an incipient planoforte virtuoso. He has gifts which fit him for the career foreshadowed in such a designation. Whether he also has intellectual and emotional graces of the kind whose possessie marks the distinction between a virtuoso and Quarrelling Democratic factions always did artist it is not so easy to declare. This much may he said: if he has them they are still lying dormant The poetic charn which is their expression in artistic atterance is not a feature in his playing-certainly not in the degree which was noticeable in the playing of his predecessor, to whom he largely owes measure of public attention which he commands.

The fact that he is here because the precociou child Hofmann preceded him justifies any amount of The college diplomats have "got together," and criticism (or estimate, the real meaning of "criticism being so widely misunderstood) by comparison, but it is not necessary to enable the judicious to form mind attempts to discover why musically the little talented successor; and the reason will probably be found to lie in the fact that while Hofmann's precocity was that of a child-musician, that of Herner's is the precocity of a child-pianist. In both cases it is extremely early fruit; the only question

A little reflection on the lines suggested by set a comparison night tend to lessen the actistic set nificance of young Hegner's performances, but it cannot make them less wonderful than they are. His pla is the product of a highly developed faof imitation coupled with natural aptitudes of an extraordinary kind. These aptitudes are predominant mechanical, however. He has great flexibility and strength of finger and a large hand. He has the sense monotonous and devoid of all poetic vitality. resources of tone color are limited, his touch, unless resources of tone color are limited, his touch, unless he is playing soft music, unyielding and dry. It is marvellous that he should do what he does, but a listener who is not disposed simply to gape and marvel thoughtlessly will be apt to find his admiration pretty evenly divided between the boy and the teacher who trained him. For whatever there is of interpretation in the boy's playing is obviously the reproduced sidea of his teacher. Every experienced hearer knows how the conviction of such a fact is forced upon one's mind. Originality of conception discloses itself in spontaneity.

mind. Originality of conceptuality of spontaneity.

It may be that this so ms like applying a pretty it may be that this so ms like applying a pretty severe standard in reviewing a child's performance, severe standard in reviewing a child's performance, severe standard in the concert room. The of curiosity its place is not in the concert room. The fact that musicians go to hear young Hegner ought to looked upon by the boy's father and manager at in the highest degree compulmentary. By that tokes in the highest degree compulmentary. By that tokes he is lifted out of the community of "freaks." An audience that crowded the room heard resterance concert. Young Hegner played day's concert. Young Hegner played sometimes of the sonata in C, op. 53, Chopin's Herceuse and the sonata in C, op. 53, Chopin's Herceuse and the he is lifted out of the community of "fr An audience that crowded the room he day's concert. Young Hegner played sonata in C. op. 53, Chopin's Berceu Polonaise in E that, op. 22, as his set plementing the last with the same comp in D flat. The fact that the Mendelss Club played an entire string quintet by in D flat, although it became necessary in detachments, is creditable to the or serioustess of purpose, but the prove scarcely well advised. The next Hegner be a matinge at the same theatre on me afternoon.